AMERICAN fisherman

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OF THE TUNA INDUSTRY

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American Tunaboat Association

No. 1 Tuna Lane • San Diego, California

EDITORIAL

UNITED STATES AND ECUADOR GET TOGETHER

AN important conference on United States-Ecuadoran Fishery Relations was in session from March 25 through April 14, 1953. It was composed of group delegates of the two governments at the City of San Francisco de Quito, capitol of the Republic of Ecuador, following arrangements through the U. S. Embassy, at Quito, with the Ecuadoran Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

This new and unprecedented move to iron out difficulties and to cement better relations between the two governments showed every indication of dissipating the clouds hanging over fishery relationships between the two countries.

Of significant note was the fact the closing date fell on Pan American Day when the Final Act was signed by members of both delegations in the presence of the Vice President of the Republic, the United States Ambassador, the Ministry of Economy, and representatives of the Ecuadoran government.

Points of Difference

Precipitating what seemed to border on a near crisis between the two countries, at least in commercial fishing circles, was the seizure last year of four U. S. fishing vessels, the Notre Dame, Sun Pacific, Equador, and Venus, by the Ecuadoran government on claims of violation of their fishing laws and territorial waters limits.

Differences in the viewpoints of the two governments characterized the reasons and objections attending the seizures. These were related to international laws as they apply to the extent of continental territorial water limits, and the innocent passage of fishing vessels through those waters; the subsequent withdrawal of the privilege of obtaining licenses valid for fishing in Ecuadoran territorial waters on the continental coast, and of the privilege of obtaining licenses by radio to fish in Ecuadoran waters. Another point presented by the Ecuadoran government was the current United States government system of issuing clearances bearing the destination "high seas" and the use of these clearances and of "via la pesca" by the U. S. fishing vessels.

Accredited delegates for the United States were William C. Herrington, Special Assistant for Fisheries and Wildlife to the Under Secretary of State, Vice President of the Conference, and Chairman of the U. S. Delegation. Delegates were Warren Francis Looney, Foreign Affairs Officer, Department of State; Thomas J. Maleady, Counselor of the U. S. Embassy at Quito; Harold F. Cary, Member of the Advisory Committee on Latin American Fishery Affairs to the Department of State; Donald P. Loker, Member of the Advisory Committee on Latin American Fishery Affairs to the Department of State; and John Real, Member of the Advisory Committee on Latin American Fishery Affairs to the Department of State.

Points of Agreement

The Conference agreed that it was, ". . . not within its competence to resolve differences in legal dispositions and juridical concepts of the United States and Ecuador regarding territorial waters and innocent passage, the principles of which in any event are not susceptible of bilateral determination since these principles are matters for determination only by the general agreement of maritime States."

It resolved, "To take note that natural and juridical persons and other organizations of foreign nationality which conduct fishery operations on land or sea areas under Ecuadoran jurisdiction, are required, in their relations with Ecuador, to subject themselves to Ecuadoran fishery laws, decrees, and regulations."

Recommendations were, "That as an interim measure and as soon as may be convenient the validity of fishing licenses issued to United States vessels by the government of Ecuador be extended to include the territorial waters of her continental coast," and, "That as an interim measure and as soon as may be convenient fishing licenses be granted by radio by Ecuador, subject to adequate controls."

Further recommendations included, "That the United States government review as soon as may be convenient its current law and practice with respect to clearance for United States fishing vessels with destination 'the high seas,' including 'via la pesca,' and 'Tough and Trade,' and professional qualifications of officers and condition of navigability, supplies, and so forth, of fishing vessels with such destination, in order to determine what modifications may be needed to obviate or minimize problems in the territorial waters of Ecuador."

"Happy Conclusion"

The Conference concluded with the conviction, ". . . there are other measures to be considered which will promote the solution of problems and development of activities beneficial to both the United States and Ecuador," recommending, "a second conference on fishery relations be held as soon as practicable, preferably by the end of May, 1953, in the United States, to deal with the following agenda: A review of the fishing licensing system, clearances, port privileges, fuel depot in the Galapagos Islands, exchange of information of fishery laws, adherence to the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission convention, and other items."

Vice President Alfredo Chiriboga C., of Ecuador, in his address to the closing session, voiced his, ". . . infinite satisfaction at the happy conclusion of the Fishery Conference between the two countries, ending precisely on this 14th day of April, dedicated to the celebration of Pan American Day, which has extraordinary significance because the day is symbolic of continental unity."

The Vice President added, "The conclusions arrived at in this Fishery Conference will be a new manifestation of solidarity between the countries and an example to the rest of America with which the United States maintains close relationships."

ROBERT K. LAWSON

PAN AMERICAN Fisherman

Published Monthly • Established 1947

Telephone 1560
Orange Savings Bank Bldg.
ORANGE, CALIFORNIA

"BUSINESS MAGAZINE OF THE WEST COAST FISHERIES"

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STAFF PHOTOGRAPHERS
Busco-Nestor Studios

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VOL. 7 — No. 10

MAY
1953

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
Editorial	4
Publisher's Page	7
Report from Washington, D. C.	9
America's Fisheries	11
Tuna Tariff Investigation	12
Australia Enters Tuna	14
Progress and Production	16
The Globe	18
Fishery Outlook Report	25
1952 Import Records	26

About This Issue . . .

Featured this month is "A Look at America's Fisheries" by the Hon. Douglas McKay . . . not only because he is now Secretary of the Interior but also because as ex-Governor of Oregon he knows what he is talking about. Starts on page 11.

*

Relations between Ecuador and the United States, more than slightly strained a few months ago, are greatly improved as a result of the recent Conference . . . see Editorial on page 4.

*

There's an interesting "Report on Tuna Investigation" by the U. S. Tariff Commission on pages 12 and 13.

*

How and why "Australia Enters the Tuna Industry" is covered by Peter Knox on pages 14 and 15, and well illustrated.

*

The front cover picture was taken along the San Diego Embarcadero . . . from one of the new tuna boat piers, recently built by the S. D. Harbor Department to facilitate docking of the fishing fleet. The San Diego Civic Center building appears in the background.

Sando Publications: PAN AMERICAN FISHERMAN • FRUIT & VEGETABLE REVIEW

Pan American Fisherman is published monthly • Business and executive offices—Orange Savings Bank Building, Orange, California, telephone Orange 1560. Postmaster: Please return all undelivered copies to P.O. Box 650, Orange, California. Branch office—Broadway Pier Bldg., San Diego 1, California, telephone Franklin 7328. Subscription rates in the United States and possessions, one year $3.00; two years $5.00; five years $10.00. Single copies 35 cents. In case of change of address, subscribers are requested to notify both the Post Office and us, and allow one month for change to take effect. Entered as second class matter March 12, 1953, at the Post Office at Orange, California, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Printed in U.S.A.

"I could see the corpsman kneeling over me. The blood plasma was running down through a tube into my arm and he said everything was going to be O.K. I was walking across an enemy mine field in Seoul when one exploded and a piece of shrapnel caught me in the leg.

" 'Got enough of that stuff?' I asked him, pointing to the blood. 'I guess we never have enough,' he said, 'but you can thank *somebody* for this pint.'

"How do you thank 'somebody' for blood? For saving your life? When I got back home, I discovered the answer at my local blood donor center. There's only *one* way to say thanks—by giving some of your own blood."

"How do you thank 'somebody' for Blood?"

Yes, all kinds of people give blood—for all kinds of reasons. But whatever *your* reason for giving blood, this you can be sure of: Whether your blood goes to a combat area, a local hospital, or for Civil Defense needs—this priceless, painless gift will some day save an American life!

Business Executives!
✓Check These Questions!

If you can answer "yes" to most of them, you—and your company—are doing a needed job for the National Blood Program.

- ☐ Have you given your employees time off to make blood donations?
- ☐ Do you have a Blood Donor Honor Roll in your company?
- ☐ Have you set up a list of volunteers so that efficient plans can be made for scheduling donors?
- ☐ Have you arranged to have a Bloodmobile make regular visits?
- ☐ Has your management endorsed the local Blood Donor Program?
- ☐ Have you informed employees of your company's plan of co-operation?
- ☐ Was this information given through Plant Bulletin or House Magazine?
- ☐ Has your company given any recognition to donors?
- ☐ Have you conducted a Donor Pledge Campaign in your company?

Remember, as long as a *single* pint of blood may mean the difference between life and death for *any* American . . . the need for blood is *urgent!*

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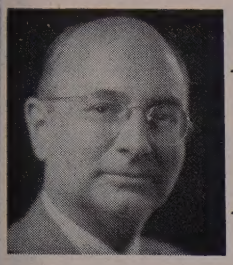

The Publisher's Page . . .

Business in Last Half 1953—We make no claim to being a Swami or crystal gazer, but instead we like to listen to smart men in the field of business and economics. One of the latter is Edwin B. George, assistant to the president, Dun & Bradstreet, New York, and this is what he said at a Mid-west Sales Conference in Chicago:

"It has been evident for a couple of months that the first half of 1953 would be a very prosperous period, but we have not been sure about the latter part of the year. It now seems evident that taken as a whole, 1953 will be an excellent year. Regarding the level and the trend of business during the remainder of 1953 and what this may foreshadow for 1954 . . . there is hardly any prospect that fourth quarter 1953 business will slip below what we would ordinarily regard as a full employment economy."

Peace or a Piece of Baloney?—There is no true peace in sight in Korea or anywhere else in the world at the present time. There's a lot of talk and it has raised many false hopes, but the actual facts remain the same.

These are, simply stated: The passage of time and the death of thousands are meaningless to the Russians, who embarked years ago on a long-range program of world-wide conquest and they are sticking to it. One by one other countries are falling into Communistic control and that control centers in the Kremlin.

Twenty years of appeasement of Russia by leftist officials in the U. S. government piled up a situation that is pretty hard to handle right now. But it will never be handled by time-wasting bull sessions in that truce tent in Korea nor in that modernistic U.N. castle in New York.

Eisenhower has well said that deeds speak louder than words in the case of the Russians. Doesn't the same logic apply to the United States? Isn't the time here for action and an end to wind-jamming? Why not pull the rug out from under the Russians in a few places and quit playing second fiddle?

The Tides of Business.—The last few months seem to have marked the end of inflation in this country. Some pretty smart people think a period of deflation has set in, which will spread from the few industries already hit to all others, gradually pulling down the whole U. S. economy.

We don't go along with this idea. We agree that prices that went abnormally high (such as beef, butter and bacon—to mention only a few staples) may now remain on a lower level. We agree that booming employment, excessive payrolls and the reckless spending of recent years may soon become a thing of the past.

But a moderate amount of such deflation will be good for the country in the long run. It will get us all back on the right track . . . where such good old American virtues as thrift and hard work will again pay off.

There is still a lot of business and a lot of money in this country, and it is not going to lie down and die. Get in there and keep pitching and you will get your share of it.

The Old Mousetrap Idea.—Some people used to fall for the old saying, "If you make a better mousetrap, customers will beat a path to your door."

Don't you believe it. Never entirely true, that idea is further from the truth today than ever before. Modern merchandising and rugged competition have put the mousetrap idea clear out of business.

Nowadays only the product or the industry that is on its toes goes places. You may have a wonderful product but what happens if people don't know about it? The same thing that happens to the girl who wears cotton stockings. Nothing!

Commercial fishing is an industry many members have long regarded as so "necessary" that they need not spend any money to promote it. That theory is dead as the dodo. Today nothing is so necessary that people can't get along without it—there's such a variety of things they can substitute. Usually they'll end up by buying similar or competitive products . . . unless the people back of it do something to stimulate sales.

That means advertising and merchandising. Back in the old days the three necessities were food, clothing and shelter. As long as the field was limited, these products practically sold themselves. Today the woods are full of all kinds of products and nothing sells itself.

It takes push and hustle to put across the best products in the world—for every dollar in circulation is being competed for by more and more different products.

Those Excise Taxes.—Chances appear slim for action on any excise taxes at this session of Congress . . . which means we will have to continue paying taxes on telephone and telegraph bills. That such necessities of modern business were classed as luxuries by past administrations is one of the oddities.

Hundreds of measures to cut or reduce taxes are being considered by the proper committees of both the House and the Congress at this time. Hearings will be held to review the whole tax structure, seeking ways to reduce the business burden and remove inequalities.

Meanwhile, the movie houses are perhaps the loudest of all the various groups crying for quick relief on taxes. Those that make the most noise may get the first results, so it will pay you to let your Senators and Representatives know your feelings on current problems.

We Pay and Pay and Pay.—We admire the man who says, "This is a great country and I am glad to pay a high price to live in it." But we also have a kindred feeling for the chap who says, "Yeah, but let's keep it reasonable."

For example, the Preacher came along and wrote on a board fence, "I pray for all." A Lawyer passed and seeing this, he wrote, "I plead for all." Afterwards a Doctor came along and added this, "I prescribe for all." Then Mr. Average Citizen looked and read and, not to be outdone by these men, wrote, "I pay for all."

BRIANT SANDO

Even a Boy can fight Communism with Truth

Kids on Radio Free Europe Send Hope To Pals Behind Iron Curtain

Twelve-year-old Karel Paces, a young Czech found in a German refugee camp, is broadcasting over Radio Free Europe to his Czech friends behind the Iron Curtain.

He is telling them familiar children's stories in their native tongue—stories now denied them by their Communist masters. These stories have a very real meaning to Karel's friends, a meaning ingrained in the folklore of their country.

Karel Paces is giving his friends, the boys and girls of his beloved Czechoslovakia, the truth of their own country and the free world. It is this truth which every American must support now so that it can be used to fight the deceit, darkness and despair which Communist tyranny is spreading through the satellite countries of Europe.

Day and night, Radio Free Europe is exposing Communist lies and propaganda, and sustaining the hope of oppressed millions that some day they will live in a better world.

At least $4,000,000 is needed this year to support and expand the operations of Radio Free Europe and Radio Free Asia. In addition, the Crusade for Freedom is seeking the signatures of Americans, on Freedom-Grams. These will be your personal pledges of hope for a free world.

This Crusade cannot succeed without your help. Your contribution is needed *now* to help support Radio Free Europe and Radio Free Asia . . . to help fight red lies with truth and to win the cold war.

Support this truth campaign now and help bring to millions the promise of future freedom.

Send your contribution to Crusade for Freedom, c/o your local Postmaster

Help Truth Fight Communism
Give To Crusade For Freedom

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PAN AMERICAN FISHERMAN

Report from **Washington**

Gleaned from the Nation's Capital by John Harms

TIDELANDS OIL & TUNA.--Some members of the fishing industry attending the National Fisheries Institute convention here in April showed deep concern over "what was implied" in a statement by the new Secretary of the Interior, Douglas McKay.

These industry members read into his talk a threat to the regulation or control of fisheries in coastal waters--if the tidelands oil question is settled in favor of the states.

McKay told the convention that assignment of oil-rich tidelands to the states should be done "without changing the regulation and control of fisheries in our coastal waters, and without affecting the traditional position of the United States with respect to the extent of territorial waters."

Although McKay said "the rights of our fishermen to continue in these high-seas fisheries must not be jeopardized," he pointed out that his position on the tidelands question favors giving off-shore lands to the states.

The implication some observers read between the lines amounts to this: If a clash develops between the tidelands oil backers and those seeking regulation and control of fishing in waters over such lands, it seems now that fishing in territorial waters would have to make way for the oil men.

--o--

TUNA TARIFF.--There appears to be little chance for enactment of a tariff on tuna imports during the present session of Congress. Congressional sources say it is "doubtful hearings on H.R. 93 will be held this session." And that means: No action at all.

The bill, introduced by Rep. Scudder (R) Calif., is pigeon-holed in the House Ways and Means Committee. Committee sources indicate, however, that it has "some chance" during the second session of the present Congress.

The tuna tariff question, like many other such import restrictions, apparently is to be held up until the Administration has had time to work out its over-all foreign trade program.

President Eisenhower has asked Congress for one year's extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act to give him time to study it in relation to the Nation's entire export-import trade structure.

--o--

TARIFF COMMISSION REPORT.--The Tariff Commission finally has made its report on the effect of imports of fresh or frozen tuna on the livelihood of the American tuna fisherman.

The Commission tells the Senate Finance Committee, which requested the report, that tariffs or other limitation of such imports would benefit the U.S. tuna fisherman, but . . . and this is a big but . . . the Commission adds that protection would likely result in such expansion of the U.S. tuna industry that it would probably be back again seeking more protection later on.

This is interpreted in some circles here as meaning the Tariff Commission is opposed to such a tariff or limitation. A footnote to the the report, however, commented that Commission Chairman Brossard had dissented from the implied conclusions of the report but did not have time in which to write a dissenting opinion.

Although some members of the Senate Finance Committee have read the report, no formal committee action, or discussion aimed at such action, had been scheduled up to press-time.

--o--

JAPANESE TUNA.--All signs point to an increased influx of Japanese fish entering this country during 1953. Well-informed trade circles believe that Japan has an excellent opportunity to earn more tuna dollars in the United States--primarily because of the relatively poor catch on the West Coast during the season which wound up in February.

A possible shortage of domestic tuna and sardines is encouraging the buying trade to eye the import varieties.

--o--

NEW NFI PRESIDENT.--Frederick McG. Bundy, of Gloucester, Mass., has been elected president of the National Fisheries Institute. Bundy, head of the Gorton-Pew Fisheries Co., Ltd., succeeds Charles D. Alhadeff, president of the Whiz Fish Co., Seattle.

J. W. Willis, of San Diego, was elected Secretary of the Institute.

At the NFI convention, the executive committee was instructed to start a program aimed at stepping up the quality standards of the fishing industry. Information gathered by the Institute on product quality will be made available to all production and distribution levels.

--o--

FISH "FREE RIDE" IS OVER.--The National Fisheries Institute convention was told by a leading food chain executive that seafood enjoyed a "free ride" during the years of high-priced meats. But, he pointed out, that day is past.

John A. Logan, president of the National Association of Food Chains, warned that fishery products must face increased competition from meat products as prices and supplies of the latter get back to normal. He advised that the seafood trade should fit its merchandising program into a modern pattern. If fish products are to get maximum possible sales, Logan declared, they should be "competitive in every sense of the word."

--o--

NORTH ATLANTIC IMPORT TROUBLE.--Fishermen in the North Atlantic also are

(Continued on page 23)

A Look at . . .

America's Fisheries

By DOUGLAS McKAY

Editor's Note. — This article makes many excellent points but perhaps misses one: The increased fishery products required in the United States might be supplied by our own citizens if prices and foreign competition were properly adjusted with markets.

THE fishing industry faces many issues which will require the best efforts of both industry and Government in their settlement. As Governor of Oregon, I became well acquainted with the problems of maintaining the supply of fish and shellfish, and since coming to Washington, I find that many of the same questions that perplexed the Pacific Northwest are nationwide in scope.

The fishing industry is fortunate in that its raw materials come from the water—from the coeans, the lakes, and the streams. Water ranks high as one of the world's great natural resources. The oceans which cover about three-fourths of the earth's surface, may some day become our last great food-producing frontier. If people throughout the world are to have more adequate diets, a large share of the increased food supply must come from the waters of the earth.

Yet, the commercial fishing industry is only one of many that compete for the use of our waters. Farmers, particularly in the West, require water to irrigate their crops. Hydroelectric plants depend upon water stored behind dams for the generation of electric energy. Many firms use water in their industrial processes, or dispose of their waste products in nearby streams. All compete with fish. As our population and industrial capacities increase, competition for water will be intensified. We must now formulate plans looking far ahead.

Some Conflicting Interests

Probably no more striking example of conflict in the use of our water supply can be found, than in the Columbia River Basin. Here, the Pacific salmon, which perpetuate themselves at no cost to the taxpayer, ascend the river to spawn. They need pure, fast-running water for their life process and unobstructed streams for their spawning migration. Columbia River salmon form the basis for an industry valued at about 20 million dollars annually. We are vitally interested in the preservation of this fishery, along with the development and proper utilization of the

tremendous hydroelectric potential of the Columbia.

The Department of the Interior is also interested in Alaska and its fisheries. The rich salmon, herring, and halibut fisheries have been the basis of much of the Territory's economy in the past, and the harvesting of these species, as well as the many other varieties of fish and shellfish, will continue to be a major factor in Alaska's welfare.

The salmon and crab industries of the Northwest have expressed great concern over the return of Japanese fishermen to the Bering Sea. You will recall that in May of 1952 the United States, Canada, and Japan signed a treaty for the preservation of the fisheries of the North Pacific. Although this treaty is not yet in force we expect early ratification by the three governments and the establishment of a Commission which will insure sound and equitable management of the fisheries.

Many stocks of fish which are of great importance to our fishing industry are also caught by fishermen of other nations. Hence, international cooperation is necessary, often in the form of treaties which estaablish research and management commissions. The United States is a member of six international fishery commissions, all of which are of great importance to your industry.

Inter-American Tuna Commission

The Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission made up of representatives of the United States and Costa Rica is a new organization, but it has already made good progress in the collection of information upon which a sound management program can be established.

The United States has taken the initiative in the establishment of each of these international organizations, and their effective operation and steady progress is a matter of prime importance to the fisheries industry and to the Department.

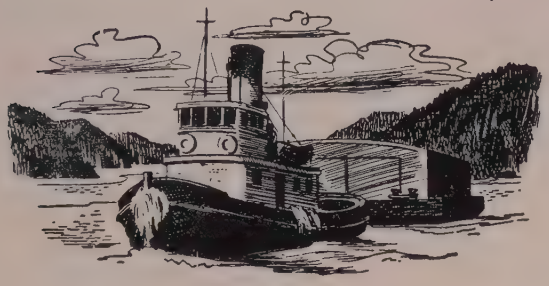
Our foreign trade in fishery products is a major problem of the domestic fishing industry. And in the term "domestic fishing industry" I include not only our domestic fisherman and those who process and distribute his catch, but also those in this country who process and distribute imported fishery products. The Department is much concerned with all aspects of foreign trade in fishery products and is represented on the Interdepartmental Trade Agreements Committee, as well as the Committee for Reciprocity Information.

Our fishermen catch from four to five billion pounds of fish each year, but this does not meet the demand. As a result, in recent years imports of a number of fishery items have substantially increased. Last year products from more than one billion pounds of fish and shellfish were imported into this country. A catch of more than two billion pounds was required to provide *nonedible* products, principally fish meal, received from foreign countries. If our fish-

(Continued on page 22)

This is a condensation of a talk delivered before the National Fisheries Institute in Washington, D. C., by the Hon. Douglas McKay, Secretary of the Interior.

TUNA TARIFF TIME



REPORT ON *Tuna Investigation* By the U. S. TARIFF COMMISSION

THE U. S. Tariff Commission has published the report of its investigation of the domestic tuna industry, made according to a resolution of the Senate Finance Committee.

The mimeographed report consists of a 72-page introduction and 196 pages of detailed report and tables.

While the Tariff Commission did not make any *recommendations* to the Finance Committee, it did include some *conclusions* which we find worth considering. However, they dismiss many matters by saying the "escape clause" of last November has improved the canners' financial position so there is now less need for increasing duties or applying quotas. The *conclusions* follow, in greatly condensed form:

Ten Conclusions

1. The difficulties confronting the domestic tuna fisheries and the domestic tuna canneries in recent years have been similar to those confronting many other industries that have been obliged to make postwar adjustments to the resumption or expansion of competition from abroad. The difficulties of two sectors of the domestic tuna fisheries (albacore fishing and purse seining) reached their height in 1951, while the difficulties of the third section (bait-boat fishing) were at a high level in both 1951 and 1952. This was the result of an exceptional combination of circumstances . . . record demand and high prices for all protein foods for several previous years.

After May 1951 to sustain rising inventories in conjunction with a tapering off of "war scare" buying caused prices to decline substantially. This forced many canners, importers, and dealers to take inventory losses and had unfavorable repercussions on the demand and the prices offered for fresh tuna by domestic canneries. In consequence, expansion of the carrying capacity of the domestic tuna fleet was checked (principally by not replacing bait-boat vessels which were lost); the fleet operated at a reduced level; employment and income of tuna fishermen were lowered; and the earnings of ship owners were sharply reduced, many incurring substantial losses.

2. Data covering the operations of domestic tuna fisheries and tuna canneries since 1951 are incomplete. Most tuna fish canneries report on the basis of fiscal years ending with April, May or June; and their latest financial reports covering a whole year's operations are for the fiscal year 1951-52. Most of such reports, therefore, reflect more of their experience in the calendar year 1951 than in the calendar year 1952, but it seems that the profit experience of the tuna packers will be more favorable in 1952-53 than in 1951-52.

3. Both the domestic landings and the aggregate imports of tuna and tunalike fishes in all forms have been much higher in postwar years than they were in prewar years. However, domestically caught fish in all postwar years have accounted for two-thirds or more of the total quantity consumed in canned form in the United States. Of the total apparent consumption in 1952, the domestic catch supplied 340 million pounds (67%), imports of fresh or frozen fish 69 million pounds (13%), and imports of canned fish (in terms of round weight equivalent) 101 million pounds (20%). Some considerable part of the last-mentioned class of imports consists of tuna and bonito in brine, which are lower-priced items of which there is no corresponding domestic production.

4. The domestic tuna-fishing interests have generally been more concerned with the imports of fresh or frozen tuna (mostly frozen) which enter free of duty, than with the imports of the canned tuna and tuna-like fishes, all of which are dutiable. Imports of fresh and frozen, most of which are dutiable at 1 cent per pound, have been insignificant and attracted little attention.

The greater concern of the domestic tuna fisheries about the imports of the raw fish than those of the canned is understandable, because they compete in the markets; but price lags in one direction or another are caused by the different bases on which prices are contractually settled. The prices paid for most domestically caught fish are generally fixed before the fish are caught, but afterwards on imports.

The existing tariff structure appears to be most restrictive of imports on tuna canned in oil and least restrictive of imports of fresh or frozen tuna and of tuna and bonito canned in brine.

5. Commercial fishing involves greater risks than some other enterprises. In good seasons, tuna fisheries receive high returns and in poor seasons they may sustain losses. Also domestic tuna fishermen participate in fishing ventures as entrepreneurs; they do not work for wages. Their income is usually a share of the net

proceeds and varies considerably from year to year. Returns to boat owners vary even more, since they assume greater financial risks than do crew members.

The large amounts of capital invested and the general reluctance of tuna fishermen to change occupations tends to encourage fishing operations even when a given season's prospective earnings will not be high. Vessel owners will operate at a loss over a considerable period rather than sustain the even greater loss that would result from tying up their vessels and losing their crews.

6. Whether it would be desirable as a matter of public policy to impose additional restrictions on imports in the fresh, frozen or canned forms, is not a matter on which the Commission undertakes to pass. However, a sharp curtailment of imports, whether through tariffs or quotas, would probably benefit in the immediate future the domestic tuna fishery but might also, by encouraging its expansion, contribute to later distress similar to that of 1951.

Under present conditions, Peru and Japan, which are our two principal foreign suppliers, might absorb some part of a United States duty on fresh or frozen tuna in order to maintain their fishing and canning operations. Both countries are gradually increasing their exports to other markets, but at present they still rely principally on the United States market.

Any desired limitation on imports by the United States could probably be accomplished much more certainly under present conditions by means of quotas than by duties. Their application, however, would impose difficult problems. Quotas on raw fish would probably have to be apportioned among the different foreign suppliers and perhaps among the various domestic canners. Limitation of imports of the raw fish by quota would probably necessitate the difficult task of formulating compensatory duties or quotas to apply to the imports of the canned products processed from the aforementioned fishes.

7. The measure of tariff protection tuna canners receive depends primarily on the spreads between the duties applicable to the raw fish and the various rates applicable to the different packs of the canned fish. Even if no tariff changes were made for the benefit of the tuna packers, they would quite properly expect appropriate compensatory adjustments in the tariff of certain products (notably tuna in brine) to accompany the impositon of a duty or quota on fresh or frozen tuna for the benefit of the domestic tuna fishery.

Although the share of the total domesitc consumption which has been supplied by imports has risen sharply in postwar years, domestic output of such canned products reached a record high in 1952, amounting to 179 million pounds. About 17% of that total was processed from imported raw fish, but the quantity processed from domestic fish was higher in 1952 than in any earlier year.

8. The Tariff Commission recently had occasion to determine whether the domestic industry was being seriously injured, by increased imports . . . covering an escape clause investigation on tuna in brine and bonito in oil and in brine. We found no serious injury to the domestic industry producing like or directly competitive products,

But Commissioners Brossard and Gregg thought that such imports were causing injury to the whole domestic tuna industry, which in their view embraced both the tuna fishing and tuna packing interests.

It might be necessary to apply increased duties or quotas on at least some canned tuna and tunalike fishes if duties or quotas should be placed on imports of fresh or frozen tuna for the benefit of the domestic tuna fishery. The scope and nature of the compensatory adjustments on the canned items would depend on the height of the duties, or the size of the quotas, on the fresh and frozen fish.

9. To the extent that imports of fresh or frozen tuna would be restricted by either tariffs or quotas, the domestic canneries that rely on foreign sources for all or part of their supply of raw fish might be placed at a competitive disadvantage in comparison with those that obtain most or all of their supplies from domestic fisheries. The domestic canneries most dependent on foreign sources of supply are located in the Pacific Northwest, the Atlantic Coast States, and Hawaii.

10. The tariff treatment applicable to fresh or fozen bonito and yellowtail, tuna canned in brine, and bonito and yellowtail canned in oil or brine are now the subject of tariff commitments with various countries; but imports of fresh or frozen tuna and tuna in oil are not involved. Any changes in tariffs now subject to these commitments would therefore require modification of the agreements with one or more of the following countries: Iceland, Cuba, Peru, Canada, and Chile.

Although the United States has no specific obligations to Japan on this matter, Japan has an important stake in it. The export of frozen and canned tuna and tunalike fishes to the United States by foreign countries, particularly Japan and Peru, provides employment for their nationals, some revenue for their governments, and a supply of needed dollar exchange. *

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When fish show a reluctance to bite, smacking the surface of the water with rods (as shown in the illustration above) excites them and brings them to the surface again, ready to bite.

Australia ENTERS THE Tuna Industry

Young but lusty, the Australian tuna industry moves with purpose and enthusiasm towards world recognition

By PETER KNOX

Photographs by James Fitzpatrick

WITH some nice orders and favorable reports on sample products coming in, Australia appears to have struck something with her infant tuna industry.

In three short years the demand for the delicately flavored Australian canned tuna has rocketed beyond the reach of the hastily geared production machine.

In 1948, the tuna industry was non-existent here, although as early as 1937 a cannery was built on the south coast of New South Wales to can tuna and other fish. In 1949 the fishermen of southern New South Wales netted 1,000 tons of tuna.

That early catch was handled with imagination, and small frozen consignments were sent overseas to canners in many countries, including the United States.

Since then the industry has moved along. In the first nine days of the 1952 season more than 250 tons were taken, and recently a small (42 ft.) clipper, the "Canberra" fishing 15 miles off Eden, on the south coast of New South Wales, took nine tons of tuna in 45 minutes. Only her size prevented her from taking more.

This new Australian fishing industry has established markets in many parts of the world, but has undoubtedly achieved its most spectacular successes in the United Kingdom. Recently an Australian canning firm, Green's Products Limited, of Marrickville, New South Wales, received the biggest order from overseas for Australian canned fish—a $179,200 tuna order from the United Kingdom. Buyers preferred Australian tuna, in this instance, to the better-known, older-established South American brands.

From a Humble Beginning

The beginnings of the young industry were humble. In 1936 a well-known New South Wales fisheries expert, Mr. T. Roughley, was quoted in the Sydney "Sun" as saying:

"Close investigation of tuna fishing possibilities off the south coast of New South Wales convinces me that they should be exploited commercially without delay. There is no doubt that the possibilities of thus developing a new fishing and canning industry are very good indeed. The edibility of the fish is not in question. It tastes like chicken and is ideally suited for canning."

Fast on Mr. Roughley's advice came a small tuna-canning factory at Narooma in 1937. But local fishermen showed reluctance to fish for tuna in an area where so many better known fish were available for the taking. They concentrated on salmon. (The Australian salmon is arripis trutta.)

But in the spring of 1948, there came a sudden dearth of salmon in the region. The cannery upped its price for tuna and the fisherman responded. They landed 1,000 tons in a short time.

With government help, sample consignments of tuna were sent, frozen, to various parts of the world. One of the largest canneries in the United States canned and processed the samples there; agents distributed consignments to other canneries in Canada and Hawaii; shipments went to Europe, to Great Britain, Switzerland and Italy.

Business Mainly with United Kingdom

Australian tuna interests launched a colorful advertising campaign on the home market, pointing out the success the local product had

The pilchards are transferred with a scoop net to live-bait tanks in the deck of the tuna boat. Each of the four tanks has a capacity of two tons of water, circulated continuously by a pump worked by the ship's auxiliary engine.

achieved overseas. Within a few months, tuna was widely known and much in demand in Australia.

Meanwhile, the overseas demand strengthened. Inquiries and orders flowed in, especially from the United Kingdom.

Normally, the tuna season lasts from August to December, but occasionally, as in 1949, warm currents keep the season going past December to January and February.

This year (1952-53) 14 tuna boats fished from Narooma and 44 from Eden just along the coast; in 1948 there were none. Six of these boats have been equipped with special live-bait tanks, a method introduced by the American South Seas Products tuna clipper, "Senibua," when she visited Australian tuna waters in 1949, from her home base, Fiji.

Senibua was the first American ship to visit Australian tuna waters. Her method was to troll, and when a strike was made, the ship put out live bait to bring the school to the surface.

She was unlucky in that she struck bad weather on her trip and hence few tuna. Nevertheless, the trip was no failure. She took in 125 tons of tuna, valued at $15,600, and while fishing one school off the New South Wales south coast landed 29 tons in under four hours.

Further, Senibua could undoubtedly have taken much more tuna had she stuck to proven grounds. She spent a month exploring the east Tasmanian coast under subsidy for the Federal Government. Of her 140 days spent in Australian waters, only 70 were actual fishing days.

Fishermen and poles are in position on platform which allows fishing from water level for greater control and better leverage. The "chummer" in foreground scatters bait to encourage tuna to follow ship and be caught.

However, her visit stimulated local interest immensely. Many fishermen attempted to convert their boats to the live-tank method, and an American businessman now resident in Australia, Mr. F. Fair, was so impressed with the possibilities of the Australian tuna industry that he immediately ordered a small clipper on American lines from Victorian builders.

American Methods Applied

Mr. Fair's clipper, "Fair Venture," is powered by a 60 h.p. diesel and has an 8 h.p. auxiliary engine to generate light and drive pumps and for circulating water through the live-bait tanks. Bait is caught with a lampara net operated from two small boats.

The lampara net has been used by Greeks and Italians for many centuries, and is being increasingly used in Australia. A powerful light—500 to 5,000 watts—is set off the stern of the boat on a boom, turned on at dusk and left to burn all night. The pillar of light attracts and seems to mesmerise the fish. They mill around in a compact mass, apparently powerless to leave. Just before dawn, a net is placed around them, and they are taken in without trouble.

Fair Venture went into action early in 1952 and she immediately made good catches. Other boat owners were quick to copy her equipment.

Originally, in 1949, Australian tuna fishermen had used barbless hooks, baited with strips of hide, feathers or aluminum. These were trailed along the top of the water through schools of fish. Now, however, fishermen have adopted a special double barbed hook, attached to lines 50 to 100 ft. long, and heightened by pink, blue, yellow and silver aluminum lures. Australian fishermen have not adopted the Japanese long-line (200 to 300 yards) tuna fishing method.

The Australian methods are comparatively cheap. Many American boats are equipped to travel up to 2,000 miles to the tuna fishing grounds, with necessarily large storage capacity and elaborate refrigeration equipment. This is not so in Australia, where the tuna grounds are very close at hand and ships can return to port at night, see their catches weighed, checked and sorted and paid for before morning, if they so desire.

Other Regions Being Explored

With the fish so close to the New South Wales south coast, few have bothered to investigate possibilities in other parts of Australian waters. But a check reveals that tuna exist in large quantities in several other regions.

In southern Australian waters, Striped Tuna and Southern Bluefin are found in commercial quantities, although Albacore is not plentiful.

In the north, Northern Bluefin, said to be even more prolific than southern varieties, has yet to be exploited commercially for it does not take the lure well, although it can be netted. A much quieter type of tuna, it makes a delicious canned product with a flavor somewhat richer than that of the southern Bluefin. However, problems of transportation and preservation have kept the north Australian tuna fishing industry in the doldrums.

(*Continued on page 28*)

This lamp attracts (apparently with wave vibrations) the three types of bait fish desired . . . sardines, pilchards and anchovies, with pilchards predominating.

When the light has attacted sufficient fish it is transferred to a small boat which is rowed some yards from the parent ship. As the fish follow the light, a lampara net is used from a second small boat to encircle the dinghy that carries the light. The net is of ½-inch mesh, 85 fathoms long and 6 fathoms deep.

PROGRESS & PRODUCTION

New Compass Developed

A new type of gyroscopic compass for ships marks the first major change in over 17 years of the standard maritime navigating compass known and respected by merchant seamen throughout the world, according to R. E. Erbentraut, manager of marine sales of the Sperry Gyroscope Company.

Called the "Mark 14 Mod 2 Gyro-Compass," the new non magnetic, true-north directional standard offers identical accuracy with less maintenance and lower installation costs than its older "Mod 1" brother now in use on thousands of ships.

The new compass automatically settles onto the true geographical meridian with only a fraction of a degree error in its stable indications which are unaffected by magnetic variation and deviations.

Though differing only slightly in appearance from its predecessor, the new "Mod 2" compass contains several radical developments as well as numerous detailed modifications which simplify its precisely balanced mechanism and make it still more rugged and reliable for the thousands of mariners whose safety depends upon this instrument.

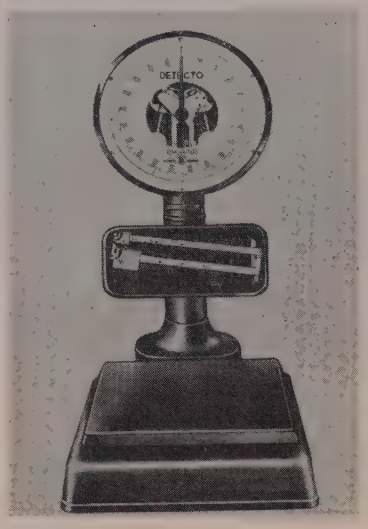
New Diesel Fire Boat

The most powerful diesel-driven fire boat ever designed is being built for the City of New York at a total cost of approximately one and one-half million dollars.

The new 129-foot boat is to be powered with two Enterprise DMG-38 diesel engines, rated at 1000 BHP at 425 RPM. These turbocharged engines drive twin propellers raised in a modified tunnel stern which permits the fire boat to operate in the shallow bay waters, but still qualify as a sea-going vessel.

Separate pumping facility uses two additional Enterprise diesels (DSG-316) which supply 1000 BHP each at 600 RPM.

Another outstanding design feature is direct pilot-house control of the main propulsion engines. The Enterprise single-lever control permits direct control for ahead, astern and at any RPM.



Heavy Duty Bench Scales

Bench scales offer definite advantages in the form of compactness and portability, and Detecto Scales, Inc., of Brooklyn, N. Y., exploits these characteristics to the full by providing units which can handle a large variety of weighing requirements.

The standard Detecto Heavy Duty Bench Scale is available with or without tare and capacity beams. Dial capacities of the five models range from 125 lbs. to 1000 lbs.

Where permanent weight records are necessary, Detecto Weight Printer mechanism — which automatically prints load weight on tape or ticket —can be installed.

Wherever materials or ingredients must be weighed—in receiving, shipping, and stock rooms; in compounding, batching, testing, and checking —the Detecto Bench Scale, scale of many uses, proves a "good right hand" to the user.

Reo Marine Division

Activation of the Industrial and Marine Engine Division of Reo Motors, Inc., has become effective. Sales activities and engineering developments will be headed by R. D. Jacobs, II; he joined Reo in 1951 to assist in the preliminary groundwork.

Mr. Jacobs formerly was a marine installation engineer functioning as an advisor for the sales department for General Motors Detroit Diesel Engine Division and is a Registered Professional Engineer in the State of Michigan.

Rust Preventative

A new type Rust Preventative formulation is announced by The Pioneer Chemical & Mfg. Co., 1826 Columbus Road, Cleveland 13, Ohio for metal or wood.

All the ingredients in this exclusive formulation combine to produce a hard, tough film of long-lasting durability that actively combats rust say the manufacturer. They claim it seals out air and moisture—the producers of rust on metal surfaces.

This Primer dries with a hard film over which any type of decorative finish may be applied—even white or cream shades are not discolored when applied over it. Can be applied with a brush or spray.

It is also a dependable finish for protecting wooden surfaces against moisture, acids, alkali, fumes, gases

Marine Cement and Sealer

A highly instructive pamphlet, explaining the varied uses of Tarp-Seal, a marine cement and sealer, for building, repairing and preserving boats is available from the manufacturer, Tarp-Seal Adhesives of 2555 Boston Road, New York 67, N. Y.

Tarp-Seal Marine Cement and Sealer, the company states, permanently seals and cements every part of the boat: deck, hull, joints, canvas, linoleum, etc. Some of the uses of this versatile cement and sealer listed in the pamphlet are: for use on a double planked job, for building custom made or kit boats, for use under deck and hardware fittings, to stop leaks on the top side and wind shield, to repair torn boat covers and tarpaulins, to stop boat leaks, for use between shaft log and keel, sealing pin holes or hairline cracks in gas lines or water pipes, to repair a cracked metal boat, for laying linoleum on a deck, to canvas a deck of cabin top, to repair a canvas covered boat, etc.

Water-proof and decay-proof, Tarp-Seal is said to remain flexible after application and unaffected by the ravages of salt water, chemicals, gasoline, oil, grease, atmospheric heat, cold, snow, and ice. It is non-inflammable and is available in white, black and mahogany.

TIDES OF THE INDUSTRY

Chris-Craft News

Chris-Craft's 1953 line of runabouts, utilities, cruisers and motor-yachts are pictured in a new "Water Ways" catalog, recently released. Available from dealers or direct from the Algonac, Michigan factory, the new sixteen page "Water Ways" shows each of the different models, underway, along with interesting interior views.

With factories in six American cities, Chris-Craft manufactures a line of 120 different motor-boats ranging from a 17-ft. Special Sportsman, listed at $2,350.00, to a 63-ft. Motor Yacht priced at $119,600.00.

Chris-O-Matic, a new finger-tip clutch control has just been introduced by Chris-Craft. Employing a principle already proved in thousands of aircraft, automotive and industrial applications, Chris-O-Matic is an electric-hydraulic mechanism designed exclusively for Chris-Craft marine engines. Each unit is completely assembled, tested and ready for installation. No change in standard reverse gear is necessary.

Once the skipper flips the shift-selector, at the control station, an electric motor instantly pumps hydraulic fluid into a cylinder to move a piston that quickly and smoothly accomplishes the desired shift. The heavily chromed control head contains a special cam-switch that assures positive contacts thus allowing engine warm-ups without objectionable "creeping."

This new control can be used on all but the 60 H.P. Model "B" engine, and no technical knowledge is required to install the control on boats already in use.

Coating Material

Coperoyd, the remarkable anti-fouling boat bottom coating which is also a superior racing finish has met with unqualified approval by users and dealers alike and the company will continue to supply it in the improved ready mixed form.

The company states that during the past year many unsolicited letters have been received from enthusiastic satisfied boat owners who have used Coperoyd on both power and sail boats, testifying to its superior qualities as an anti-fouling agent and the increase in speed due to its hardness and smoothness of finish. As supplementary products, the company also produces:

Coperoyd Primer—an effective anti-corrosive coating for use on iron or steel submerged or exposed in salt or fresh water as an undercoat for Coperoyd or other anti-fouling paint. It is an electrolitically inactive rubber base paint, which has great adhesiveness and is a good insulator.

Coperoyd Sealer—for use on new plywood bottoms where Coperoyd is to be used as the finish coat. It is designed to keep the grain from raising, sealing the pores of soft open grain wood, making a uniform surface and better adhesion for finishing coats. Any paint may be successfully applied over it.

Inquiries welcomed by the Metallic Coatings Corp.

Eye Sweep

Wherever industrial accidents occur, and especially where workers are exposed to flying metallic fragments, magnetic attraction, the G-S Eye Sweep is a handy, convenient instrument for first aid.

One end is fitted with a magnet for removing steel splinters, while the other is fitted with a flexible loop for removing cinders, dust and other particles. Sterilization of the instrument will not diminish the magnetic qualities nor affect the loop. Only $2.50 from the General Scientific Equipment Co., 2700 W. Huntingdon Street, Philadelphia 32, Pennsylvania.

Buoyant Heaving Line

Development of a new rope from plastic film which meets latest U. S. Coast Guard requirements for a buoyant heaving line, and immediate volume production of the required one-inch circumference material, has been announced by a California firm.

Complete and indefinite buoyancy is claimed for the new line, which is made solely from polyethelene film with practically no water absorption factor. Additionally, the manufacturer claims, the new plastic line is 30% lighter in weight than comparable fibre lengths, and has a 42% elasticity safety factor. Total resistance to fungi, mold, rot, etc., is a further major advantage claimed.

Distribution plans call for the new heaving line to be sold through ships chandlers and marine supply houses. Special literature is available on request from U. S. Plastic Rope Inc., 2581 Spring Street, Redwood City 39, California.

Electronic Navigational Equipment

Bludworth Marine, a pioneer manufacturer of electronic navigational equipment, again exhibited their Radio Direction Finders, Radio Telephones and Depthometers at the 43rd Annual Motor Boat Show in New York last month. A Survey type Portable Depthometer was shown here for the first time and its capabilities demonstrated to those interested in underwater knowledge of bottom conditions.

The improved DF-30A self-contained Port Pilot Direction Finder has again been redesigned to occupy less space. The DF-1029A and DF-1030B Three Band Direction Finders featuring the exclusive "Nuldikator" type of meter presentation was demonstrated under actual working conditions.

The popular Depthometer with Remote Repeater, which was first developed by Bludworth in 1941, has been improved and is available at new low prices. The ability of the navigator to take direct readings in sunlight or the advantage of having the Repeater placed alongside of the steering wheel in a sailboat has long been recognized.

The GLOBE

An International News File Compiled from FOREIGN REPORTS

Ecuador.—With the signing of a Final Act on April 14, the Tuna Conference between Ecuador and the United States concluded its discussions. Members of the U. S. delegation have returned home confident of real progress in clearing up misunderstandings on the part of both countries, and hopeful that the Ecuadoran Government would shortly take several steps as interim measures designed to facilitate fishing operations in that area.

In general, the situation in the Ecuadoran fishing industry has been chaotic with many difficulties, not only economic but also with respect to both Ecuadoran and international laws. If these problems can be solved satisfactorily, the fishing industry, especially tuna fishing, should grow rapidly and become an important factor in the Ecuadoran economy, according to reports.

U. S. delegates were W. C. Herrington and W. F. Looney, Department of State; D. P. Loker, French Sardine Company; H. F. Cary, American Tunaboat Association; and J. J. Real, Fishermen's Cooperative Association of San Pedro. For details see Editorial on another page of this issue.

★

Hawaii.—Preliminary tests of liquid tuna attractant were completed when the Charles H. Gilbert docked in Pearl Harbor. This was the fish step in applying to open ocean fishing conditions the knowledge gained at the University of Hawaii Experimental Station on Coconut Island. There the material used had been found to attract the tuna held in ponds and it was important to discover whether this same material was attractive to skipjack schools in the ocean.

Two different liquids were used on the trip. After testing on several schools of skipjack it was concluded that one of the liquids showed promise as a base for future studies of artificial bait but the second liquid tested did not prove to be attractive to the skipjack.

★

Denmark—The Danish Ministry of Fisheries announced the appointment of Erik Jacobsen to fill the newly-established post of fisheries attache in the United States. Primarily he will endeavor to encourago the sale of frozen brook trout and fillets, but will also promote the sale of all fishery products from Denmark, Greenland, and the Faroe Islands. He is located in New York City at the building of the Danish consul general.

French Morocco.—The 1952 fisheries catch for French Morocco was 103,000 metric tons as against 83,000 in 1951. The canneries only absorbed 65,000 tons of the 1952 catch, and the balance went to fish meal and oil plants.

Canned fish exports to areas outside the French zone continued to drop sharply. The French Moroccan canners are attempting to obtain cheaper oil and tin from France and French West Africa in order to reduce export prices for canned fish to meet competition.

Increasing interest is shown in the possibilities for tuna. Reports indicate that an exploratory cruise is searching for tuna fishing areas between Agadir and Cape Verde.

★

Japan.—Japanese frozen swordfish exports to the United States in 1952 amounted to 9,910,731 lbs. valued at $2,581,745, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry reports. This is approximately 2 million pounds and $1.2 million less than in 1951, due to increased competition from Peruvian swordfish on the United States markets, states a U. S Embassy dispatch from Tokyo. Japanese swordfish exporters expect an upward trend in trade with the United States in 1953 because of some evidence of increased consumer demand for this type of product.

★

Canada.—There are several major changes in the revision of the "Convention between the United States of America and Canada for the preservation of the halibut fishery."

The number of commissioners was increased from four to six—three from each country—and they now have power to establish more than one open season.

The total Canadian and U. S. halibut catch in 1952 from North Pacific areas under regulation was 62,282,000 pounds—largest in 37 years, reports an embassy dispatch from Ottawa.

★

Panama.—The purchase of fuel and lubricants in Panama by licensed bait-fishing vessels is no longer required. This modification of Decree No. 30 results from the Panamanian Government's recognition of the fact that it does not have available practical means of selling the fuel and lubricants and of collecting the related import duties. The oil companies refused to assist in collecting these duties.

(Continued on page 19)

THE GLOBE

(Continued from page 18)

Alaska.—Research on Alaska salmon in offshore areas of the North Pacific, including Bering Sea, will be conducted this summer by the Fish and Wildlife Service. This work will involve the catching and tagging of salmon in waters north and south of the Aleutian Islands in an area centered at 175° west longitude, which runs through Atka Island.

Objectives of the program are to determine if there is an area of intermingling between American and Asian stocks of salmon; to collect scientific data on the life history, racial composition, etc., of North Pacific salmon; and to develop suitable gear to catch salmon on the high seas in a live condition suitable for tagging.

★

Germany.—In an effort to expand German overseas fishing operations, the trawlers **Nuernberg** and **Wuppertal** have been fishing on the Grand Banks of Newfoundland. For the near future, catches will be landed and sold in England. The German fishing industry desires, however, to land and sell catches in the United States and Canada, and plans to request the government of the German Federal Republic to enter into discussions leading to the conclusion of treaties which will make these landings possible.

Japan.—Exports of canned sardines from Japan for the first ten months of 1952 totaled 25.4 million pounds, according to information compiled from foreign trade reports of the Japanese Government. Exports from January through October 1952: Sardines, in oil in airtight containers, 1,435,064 lbs., $336,593 value. Sardines, n.e.s. in airtight containers 23,995,010 lbs., $3,827,968 value.

★

Oslo, Norway.—A device which will indicate the depth of a floating trawl within one meter (3.3 feet) is being developed in Sweden according to **Fiskaren,** a Norway trade paper. Upon completion it is slated tor testing by a government research vessel. A one-boat floating trawl has been developed by a Norwegian and demonstrated before the ocean research institute which, reportedly, was enthused over the results of the test. The trawl stays open without otter boards, can be operated by a 50 hp. boat, and is cheaper than drift gill nets, according to the inventor, who is now seeking a patent on his invention.

★

Norway.—Total exports of frozen fish-fillets from Norway in 1952 amounted to 12,661 metric tons, valued at $4,559,129, reports a consular dispatch from Bergen. The United States was the largest receiver with a total of 6,142 metric tons, valued at $2,347,612. Israel ranked second with purchases of 3,010 tons, followed by Austria—1,712 tons.

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National Fisheries Institute Convention

NEARLY 1,000 persons were in attendance at the eighth annual convention of the National Fisheries Institute, held at the Shoreham hotel in Washington, D. C., last month. The Institute represents all segments of the fishing industry—fleet owners, packers, canners, processors and brokers.

Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay was principal speaker at the opening luncheon, and the highlights of his address appear on another page in this issue titled "A Look at the Fishing Industry." He was introduced by Thomas F. Sandoz of Astoria, Oregon.

The Institute's 1953 Yearbook was dedicated to Harald Synnestvedt, Sr., president and general manager of the New England Fish Co., who was named Honor Man of the Year.

New officers for the coming year were elected as follows: President, Frederick McG. Bundy of Gloucester, Mass.; secretary, J. W. Willis of San Diego, Calif.; treasurer, Frank W. Wilkisson of New York. Members of the executive committee: C. M. Reinke of Los Angeles, Calif.; Douglas Hager of Astoria, Ore.; E. J. Lynch of Cincinnati, Ohio; T. H. Sheperd of New Orleans, La.; George R. Wallace of Morehead City, N. C.; and Herbert Stevens of Boston, Mass.

Mr. Bundy, president of the Gorton-Pew Fisheries Ltd., has a long history of service to fisheries and has served the National Fisheries Institute as regional vice president and as treasurer.

Five Fundamentals

Retiring president, Charles D. Alhadeff, president of the Whiz Fish Products Co., Seattle, Wash., now is chairman of the Institute's board of directors. In his "swan song" Mr. Alhadeff enumerated five fundamentals of service to insure continued progress for the fisheries industry:

1. Representing the fishing industry before the national Government.

2. Providing the means for approaching specialized problems such as transportation and rates—by-products, fisheries technology, new products, new materials and equipment.

3. Sponsoring product promotion to the end of increased appreciation and consumption.

4. Affording opportunity for contact with customers and competitors and for an understanding of the part played by human relationships in the fish business.

5. Stimulating quality standards and control which raise the level of the business and expand its opportunities.

Plans for New President

Upon taking office, Mr. Bundy said the biggest and most important job facing the fisheries industry today is that of meeting the competition of other foods for volume sales.

"Red meats and other competitive foods have declined in prices during the past year," said Mr. Bundy, "and we now face a competitive situation which must be met if our industry is to retain its present markets and gain new ones. The only solution I can see is for our industry to go out and fight for a bigger share of the housewife's food dollar.

"We can win this competitive fight if we can get every segment of the industry in the United States to work together. Cooperative advertising and promotion can accomplish the job more cheaply and quicker than for us to rely entirely upon the efforts of our individual companies, important as they are.

"In the final analysis, the problem of the domestic producer is the same as that of the non-domestic producer —more sales. More sales of fish products can be had, of that I am convinced. But we cannot get more sales unless we can tell the consumer more frequently and more aggressively of the healthfulness, the ease and variety of ways of preparation and the goodness of our products. That calls for greater cooperative promotional effort, and I sincerely hope that our industry will be able to make progress in this direction during the coming year."

Mr. Bundy called upon all branches of the fisheries industry to cooperate with the Institute in its program. He said he would rely in large measure upon his committees to plan and execute their programs with the proper approval of the Board of Directors. *

How Tuna Industry Is Hit

The Pacific Coast tuna fish industry is "at the mercy" of Japanese exporters, said Edwin L. Morris, Executive director of the Tuna Research Foundation, Long Beach, Calif. He spoke in Washington, D. C., before the House Ways and Means Committee in support of a bill to force withdrawal of trade concessions when it is shown they are damaging a domestic industry.

Morris said that the quota Japanese exporters voluntarily imposed on themselves a year ago has expired. Whether it is renewed, he said, depends largely on the progress of the legislation now before the committee.

The bill would require the President to abrogate tariff concessions on a finding from the tariff commission that a domestic industry has reached a "peril point."

Rep. James B. Utt (R-Cal.) asked Morris if the domestic industry can "exist much longer" under pressure of foreign competition.

"That depends entirely on the Japanese," he said. "To lull us into a sense of security they have limited exports just to the point where they will not completely destroy the industry."

Morris said the Japanese exporters announced the quota last April. But during the past year they raised the limits . . . and this year they want to raise them some more.

He conceded it would take new legislation to limit fresh tuna imports, and said the industry prefers a quota system to import taxes.

Who Eats Fish?

Some of the countries that lead as fish producers are among the world's poorest fish eaters. This is how they compare, on a per capita consumption basis:

Japan	83.3 lbs.
Iceland	63.3 "
Norway	46.7 "
Denmark	35.9 "
United Kingdom	29.9 "
Belgium	21.6 "
Portugal	20.5 "
Germany	19.8 "
Holland	17.9 "
France	14.8 "
Canada	13.7 "
Italy	12.6 "
U. S.	11.1 "
China	6.0 "

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JAPANESE PLANS

TENTATIVE plans for Japanese mothership tuna fishing operation in 1953 provide for three fleets, reports a U. S. Embassy dispatch from Tokyo. Information obtained from news items and other Japanese sources indicate these fleets will consist of:

(1) Mothership *Tenyo Maru* (10,000 gross tons) with 30 catcher boats, catch target approximately 16,400,000 pounds by two trips from May through November.

(2) Mothership *Settsu Maru* (10,000 gross tons) with 20 to 30 catcher boat, catch target 8,400,000 pounds.

(3) Mothership *Ginka Maru* (3,000 gross tons) with 10 to 15 catcher boats, catch target not announced. Some sources state this fleet may not materialize partly because of the excessive cost of converting the *Ginka Maru* to a tuna mothership.

The fleets are expected to concentrate on yellow-fin tuna in equatorial regions, including the Solomon Islands where good results were obtained by one fleet in 1952.

More Boats to be Built

Construction of 15 to 20 new large tuna boats (320 gross tons each) is being planned for 1953, to be financed in part or wholly by the Japanese Government. These boats would be suitable for fishing the more distant tuna grounds from Hawaii southward to the equator and off northeast Australia. Many of the present Japanese tuna boats are less than 150 gross tons. The 1953 construction of the larger tuna boats will supplement that of 10 similar boats in 1952.

Sales System for Frozen Tuna

A cooperative sales system for frozen tuna for export to the United States is being discussed in Japanese fishing circles.

A number of the leading producers believe that such a system should be patterned after the Tokyo Canned Tuna Sales Company which handles most of the sales of canned tuna by the canners to exporters. This company was organized in May 1952 to assist in stabilizing exports, avoid adverse effects in foreign markets, and prevent "dumping," excessive price-cutting, and other undesirable features of competitive trade.

Proponents of the cooperative system for the sale of frozen tuna feel it would give support to the existing Japanese Government controls on exports of frozen tuna to the United States by:

(1) Checking and preventing three-way trading by some Japanese exporters selling to Canada for reshipment to the United States ,and (2) checking and preventing exporters from rebating on sales to offset Government check prices on exports to the United States. *

Canners Meet for '54

The dates of Saturday, January 23, to Wednesday, January 27, have been established with the Atlantic City Convention Bureau for the 1954 overall Convention of the National Canners, National Food Brokers, and Canning Machinery and Supplies Associations, it was jointly announced today by officials of the three sponsor groups.

Two FAO Meetings

On Design and Equipment of Fishing Boats

To encourage the exchange of information on latest advances in the design and equipment of fishing boats, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations will sponsor two meetings on the same subject—one in Paris, France, October 12-16, and another in Miami, Florida, November 16-20, 1953.

The new plan of holding the same type of meeting in two places will be tried in an effort to reach the largest possible audience. "Neither experts nor their audience have the time or the money to travel half way round the world for a single meeting," FAO pointed out.

FAO has invited all member countries to send official delegates from hopes that commercial firms in all regions will send observers. The Paris meeting was scheduled mainly for Europe, Asia and Africa, and the Miami meeting for the American continents and the Pacific.

Designers of fishing boats and manufacturers of equipment are expected to be interested in the meetings, as many of the papers and films to be presented will deal with new and improved craft and equipment of all sorts.

The agenda at both meetings will include a review of different types of boats from all over the world and discussions of fish handling and processing in factory ships, the shape of boats, construction methods and materials, choice of engines, gear for handling nets, and arrangements for handling the catch on board.

An important contribution to the meetings will be made, FAO believes, by countries often considered less developed in technical fields. For example, Chile has much to offer in the mechanization of sailing boats suitable for many countries of Latin America and the Far East. Pakistan is the home of fishing craft which FAO experts have described as "probably having the world's best hull shape" and which they believe might teach much to designers in some of the most advanced countries.

In addition to the regular program, the Miami session will include a joint meeting with the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute, an international organization which will hold its annual meeting in Miami at the same time.

A Look at American Fisheries

(Continued from page 11)

ermen had attempted to provide this additional three billion pounds of fish, it would have required an increase of over *70 per cent* in the domestic catch. It is difficult to believe that the United States fisheries industry could have caught, purchased, and packed 70 per cent more fish of the types that were imported last year.

Such figures indicate that this country has become substantially dependent on imported fishery products. For every 10 pounds of domestic fish caught, processed, and distributed, the equivalent of 7 pounds of foreign-caught fish are also handled. It is obvious that a growing part of the domestic fishing industry's processing and distributing facilities is devoted to foreign fish.

The New England fishing industry, as well as other segments of the industry, is concerned over the large imports of groundfish and ocean perch fillets, which have increased from less than 10 million pounds to more than 100 million pounds since the beginning of World War II. Imports of shrimp now equal nearly one-third of the domestic catch—as South Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico producers well know. Imports of fish meal in 1952 almost equalled the total domestic production of the meal. *Processors imported frozen tuna, and distributors imported canned tuna, to the extent of one-third of domestic consumption in 1952.*

Report on the Tuna Industry

The Fish and Wildlife Service is now completing a report on the domestic tuna industry which was requested by Pacific Coast senators. This report will have unusual interest for the entire fishing industry since it will indicate the place of the tuna in our economy, and show the effect of tuna imports.

In recent months, we have all heard a great deal about the tidelands oil question. I have taken the position that the National interest would be best served by giving to the various States the coastal offshore lands to the limits of the historical boundaries of each of them. I believe, however, that this should be done without changing the regulation or control of fisheries in our coastal waters, and without affecting the traditional position of the United States with respect to the extent of territorial waters.

A large portion of our fishermen's catch of tuna, shrimp, halibut, salmon, ocean perch, and groundfish is taken on the high seas off the coasts of our neighboring countries to the north and south. The rights of our fishermen to continue in these high seas fisheries must not be jeopardized.

Despite the problems confronting the fishing industry, it is encouraging to note the independence and determination to solve its difficulties with a minimum of governmental economic aid. Your efforts to develop new products and to maintain or increase the markets for fish are most commendable. New markets cannot be gained nor old markets retained unless your domestic fishery products equal or surpass, both in quality and value, other domestic foods and imported fish products. Most domestic foods and most imported fish are packed to meet industry or Government standards. I understand that a small increase in the per capita consumption of fish would balance supply and demand. But per capita consumption of fish is barely holding its own with population growth, while the consumption of competing products increases. In this connection, it is logical to suppose that your markets, especially those for frozen fish, would expand if nothing but top quality prooducts—packed to meet accepted industry standards—were available.

Behind these problems of imports and exports, tariffs and competition lies a more fundamental problem that of insuring a continuing natural resource. The most favorable competitive position will be of little importance if we allow our fishery resources to be depleted.

Wise use of our fisheries, and their future importance in providing high protein food for our people, must depend upon the quality of research applied to their problems. As in the past, the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior will continue to try to find answers.

Exploratory fishing and other investigations have paid off well. We hope to add significant findings to our present knowledge of the fresh-water, inshore and high-seas fisheries—facts which may prove as important as recent evidence from the mid-Pacific showing that *large stocks of tuna probably use the full 10,000 mile-breadth of the world's biggest ocean.*

 (Continued from page 10)

having tariff problems. Representatives of that industry met with congressmen in April to see what could be done to curb increasing imports of frozen fillets.

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LIVE BAIT FISHING.--The Fish and Wildlife Service has sent its exploration boat Oregon into the Gulf of Mexico, the Straits of Florida, the Yucatan Channel and the northeastern Caribbean to try out live-bait fishing for black-fin and yellow-fin tuna and white skip-jack.

The Oregon has been readied to fish for tuna with live bait in the conventional style used successfully by the fisheries of the Pacific Coast. Some additional kinds of equipment, however, are being carried for trial use under Gulf and Carribean conditions. The gear has been prepared so that changes in methods of bait fishing can be made without returns to port.

An "electronic fish-finder," called the Fischlupe, has been installed on the Oregon for testing during this cruise.

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JAPANESE FISHERY PLANS.--The U.S. Embassy in Tokyo has passed on the following tentative plans for Japanese mothership tuna fishing operations in 1953. Three fleets are involved:

1. Mothership Tenyo Maru (10,000 gross tons) with 30 catcher boats, catch target about 16,400,000 pounds by two trips from May through November.

2. Mothership Settsu Maru (10,000 gross tons) with 20 to 30 catcher boats, catch target of 8,400,000 pounds.

3. Mothership Ginka Maru (3,000 gross tons) with 10 to 15 catcher boats, catch target not announced. Some sources state this fleet may not materialize, partly because of the excessive cost of converting this ship to a tuna mothership.

The fleets are expected to concentrate on yellow-fin in equatorial regions, including the Solomon Islands where good results were obtained by one fleet in 1952.

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SARDINES.--The Fish and Wildlife Service has come out with figures, confirming what West Coast fishermen already knew--that the 1952 pack of California sardines (pilchards) was dismal . . . down a whopping 96% in volume and 95% in value from the previous year's pack. About 107,000 standard cases were packed . . . valued at $918,000.

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NEW JAPANESE SYSTEM FOR SELLING U.S.--Fishing circles in Japan are reported discussing a plan to set up a cooperative sales system for frozen tuna for export to the United States.

A number of leading producers in Japan believe that such a system should be patterned after the Tokyo Canned Tuna Sales Co., which handles most of the sales of canned tuna by the canners to the exporters. This outfit was set up in 1952.

The main purpose of a system such as that, according to Japanese sources, is to help in stabilizing exports, avoid adverse effects in foreign markets, and to prevent "dumping," excessive price-cutting and other undesirable features of competitive trade.

Backers of the cooperative system for the sale of frozen tuna feel it would give support to the existing Japanese government controls on exports.

GODFREY PLUGS TUNA.--Radio and TV super-sales star Arthur Godfrey told the Nation on his program last month that you can make a better chicken sandwich with tuna than you can with veal. He and his sponsors are potent factors in promoting the popularity and sale of tuna.

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SUBSTITUTE FOR MILK?--A quart bottle of fish flour--suggested as a possible substitute for a quart of milk in countries where cows are scarce--was exhibited recently in N w York to the UN's International Children's Emergency Fund.

The sample was called a deodorized, tasteless product rich in calcium, containing twice as much protein as skim milk and costing about the same as milk.

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MORE JAPANESE TUNA BOATS.--It is reported here that the Japanese government will finance all or part of the cost of as many as 20 large, new tuna boats this year.

These boats would be suitable for the fishing of the more distant tuna grounds from Hawaii southward to the equator and off northeast Australia. Many of the present Japanese tuna boats are less than 150 gross tons. The proposed tuna boat construction for this year envisions boats of about 320 gross tons each. Ten similar boats were built in Japan last year, informed sources say.

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MEXICAN SHRIMP TRENDS.--Because of poor shrimp catches earlier in the season, about half of the Gauymas (Mexico) shrimping fleet has gone to fish in the Pacific off the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. Catches there are described as "fair," but the boat operators are not expected to have a particularly good year, according to recent dispatches.

Shrimp taken off Salina Cruz are being landed there and shipped directly to Mexico City and El Paso, Texas. It is likely that this practice will keep most of the freezing and packing plants at Guaymas closed.

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"PIRATES."--Local newspapers in Guaymas, Ciudad Obregon, and Navojoa have joined the Mexican press in other parts of the country in giving sensational coverage to the operations of what they call "pirate" American shrimp boats off the east coast of Mexico.

They have demanded the Mexican government use any and all means to prevent foreign boats from fishing near the Mexican coast. While no such problem actually exists off the West coast of Mexico, this is a trend worth watching, especially if extended to bait fishing.

FISHERY OUTLOOK REPORT

A good demand for some fishery products and unsettled markets for others during the second quarter of 1953 are predicted in the quarterly outlook report issued by the Department of the Interior's Fish and Wildlife Service.

Markets for canned fishery products and for a few fresh and frozen products are expected to be fairly firm, while an active market for fish meal is anticipated. Production of fresh fishery products and storage stocks of frozen fishery commodities are expected to be heavy during the quarter.

Intense competition from other foods is forecast, and a high level of importation of frozen fishery products is expected to accentuate the situation.

A fairly steady market is seen for butterfish, mackerel, sea bass, swordfish, red snapper, sablefish, salmon, canned herring, canned mackerel, canned salmon, and canned tuna.

Sea trout, sardines, and salt herring are expected to have fairly firm markets. A strong market for croakers and shad is predicted, but the shad market is expected to weaken as the quarter progresses. An active market for mild-cured salmon is forecast.

Unsettled markets for halibut, scup or porgy, smelt, and whiting are predicted. The market for flounders, sole, and ocean perch is expected to be somewhat dull. Haddock, pollock, cod, and rockfishes will have weak markets, according to the report.

Among the shellfish, the following markets are forecast: Shrimp—active. Spiny lobsters—firm. Clams, scallops, canned crab meat, and canned shrimp—fairly steady. Fresh crab meat, lobsters, and canned oysters—unsettled. Oysters—dull in April and virtually no market thereafter. Among the byproducts, the following markets are predicted: Fish meal—active. Fish oils and fish-liver oils—weak.

Shrimp Conditions in Guaymas, Mexico

Poor catches by the Guaymas shrimp-fishing fleet during the first quarter of 1953 have brought about an economic depression in that area, states an April 13 U. S. consular dispatch. Guaymas and its hinterland depend heavily on the shrimp-fishing industry, and the unfavorable conditions during the past two years have affected the entire economy of the city. However, as the quarter ended a cautious note of optimism concerning the future was evident.

Shrimp have become extremely scarce in the waters around Guaymas. For the first quarter of the last "good" shrimp year, 1950, landings at Guaymas totaled 1,650 metric tons. Since then the catch has steadily declined: 1,200 tons for the first quarter of 1951, 700 in 1952, and an estibated 400 in 1953.

This year a large proportion of the fishing fleet went 1,500 miles south off Salina Cruz, Oaxaca, and the fishing there has been reported good. However, of the 7 shrimp-freezing plants in Guaymas, 3 are closed down completely and 4 are operating at a fraction of their capacity.

Collections are extremely slow and many of the operators are heavily in debt. The present optimism results probably from the high shrimp prices, and low cold-storage stocks in the United States.

Guaymas operators hope that by limiting the fishing in home waters this year the shrimp will be able to increase and that next year will see a rise in catches. Although conservation measures are under discussion, they are difficult to enforce. It is believed that a return to the former prosperous level of the industry is at least 2 or 3 years away.

"Library of the High Seas"

The 19th annual appeal of the American Merchant Marine Library Association has been made for books and funds for the continuance of the important "Public Library of the High Seas." To maintain its service, the Association requires 500,000 books, 750,000 magazines and $100,000 for its 1953 operations.

Since men who go to sea are not permitted to borrow books from land libraries, AMMLA is the only national organization providing a complete library service for them. On the West Coast the three port offices are located at 105 Embarcadero, San Francisco, California; 820 South Beacon Street, San Pedro, California, and 3415 East Marginal Way, Seattle 4, Washington.

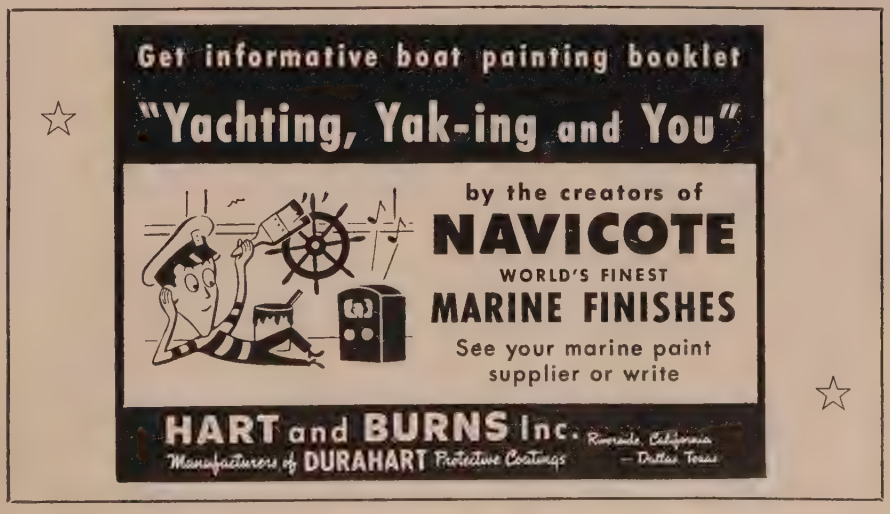
Books and magazines should be sent to the nearest port office and contributions of money forwarded to the Association's headquarters in New York at 45 Broadway. All contributions to the Association are deductible from Federal income tax.

New Conservation Stamp

The sixteenth annual wildlife conservation stamp set will go on sale soon under the sponsorship of the National Wildlife Federation.

The 36 stamps in the 1953 issue include full-color illustrations of 14 species of American birds, five mammals, five fishes, ten trees and wildflowers, the sulpher butterfly and the plumose sea anemone.

Proceeds of the sale of the stamp sets at $1.00 each are used by the non-profit Federation to finance its own activities and to lend financial aid for conservation projects sponsored by affiliated state organizations.



Halibut Season

The International Fisheries Commission announces that it has decided to recommend to the two governments, the United States and Canada, that in 1953, areas 1A, 1B, 2A, and 3A, be opened to halibut fishing May 17; that areas 2B, and 2C be opened for 10 days commencing July 31: and that areas 3B and 4 be opened for 25 days beginning August 5.

This is a departure from the commission's announced plan of a year ago of a system of rotating opening dates which would have recommended the 1953 season to open on June 1. It was the view of the commission in January 1952 that a rotation of opening dates and hence an extension of fishing to later in the season was necessary if catches were to be made from all of the stocks in each area. This plan of rotation was recognized to have several disadvantages but appeared to be the only way open under the present treaty to test the different grounds.

It is expected a new treaty will be in effect next year and it is anticipated the amended authority of the commission will permit flexibility in arranging the fishing seasons.

Salmon Scholarship

The San Francisco Tyee Club, non-profit conservation organization established in 1937, has set up a $1,200 scholarship for some promising student biologist for study, research and report on some phase of Pacific salmon conservation and propagation. The grant is for the 1953-54 academic year.

The California Department of Fish and Game will aid the club in selecting the particular phase of salmon research to be carried out by the successful candidate. The student selected will become a registered post-graduate at either the University of California or Stanford University.

Whiteleather's Trip

R. T. Whiteleather, Assistant Chief of the branch of Commercial Fisheries, has returned to Washington from a trip to Norway where at the invitation of the Export Association observations were made on the foreign fillet industry. Arrangements were made with the appropriate authorities in Government and the Export Association to obtain monthly data on stocks of frozen fillets held in Norway for shipment to United States markets.

IMPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS

Item and Country of Origin	February 1953	February 1952	Two months ending with Feb. 1953	Two months ending with Feb. 1952	Total imports 1952
Tuna, fresh or frozen	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Canada	.....	.....	3,693	.....	
Canal Zone	.....	530,000	.....	530,000	
Ecuador	.....	167,550	650,000	167,550	
Peru	2,023,960	921,492	2,023,960	1,306,951	
Japan	1,598,122	5,888,128	3,095,166	6,130,409	
Other countries	71,390	40,000	71,390	40,000	
Total	3,693,472	7,547,171	5,844,209	8,174,910	69,003,002
Tuna, canned in oil:					
Peru	33,443	35	33,443	2,213	
Portugal	.....	.....	2,094	.....	
Japan	277,762	308,094	651,577	1,079,225	
Other countries	10,650	1,441	16,231	2,866	
Total	321,855	309,570	703,345	1,084,304	4,228,447
Bonito, canned:					
Peru	1,122,616	1,960,724	2,186,875	2,750,176	
Chile	.....	6,150	46,500	56,700	
Other countries	.....	1,372	4,525	1,372	
Total	1,122,616	1,968,246	2,237,900	2,808,248	13,811,535
Tuna, antipasto, smoked pollock, canned, not in oil (principally tuna)					
Peru	42,784	53,337	55,243	57,003	
Japan	1,335,516	1,113,267	2,888,176	2,808,158	
Angola	.....	.....	5,150	.....	
Other countries	17,070	3,632	17,070	3,632	
Total	1,395,460	1,170,236	2,965,639	2,868,793	19,022,030
Sardines, canned in oil:					
Canada	.....	230,733	.....	418,645	
Norway	1,201,285	1,587,436	2,463,327	2,576,954	
Portugal	352,147	420,916	881,435	867812	
Other countries	315,643	311,590	698,441	562,080	
Total	1,869,075	2,550,675	4,043,203	4,425,491	20,903,581
Sardines, canned not in oil:					
Canada	268,595	79,956	292,003	83,556	
Norway	525	6,139	25,908	6,139	
Other countries	47,229	5,001	132,735	37,365	
Total	316,419	91,096	450,676	127,060	3,152,211
Groundfish, inc. ocean perch fillets, fresh or frozen:					
Canada	4,664,125	5,494,451	10,554,265	9,908,335	
Norway	828,416	939,479	1,448,514	939,479	
Denmark	69,400	198,377	94,014	232,033	
Iceland	1,804,952	2,249,030	3,521,476	7,201,722	
England	1,022	130,492	19,894	144,548	
Netherlands	.....	42,442	.....	44,282	
West Germany	40,265	42	219,655	42	
Other countries	60,550	.....	60,550	48,260	
Total	7,468,730	9,054,293	15,918,368	18,590,701	107,802,447

Norwegian Sardines Campaign

The second phase of an intensive three-year advertising and promotion campaign for Norwegian sardines has been launched in the United States by the Norwegian Canners Association. This association represents 106 Norwegian canning companies, says a news release from the Norwegian Information Service.

Using newspapers, radio, and television, as well as point-of-sales promotion, the Association is vigorously publicizing Norwegian sardines six major United States markets—Boston, New York-Newark, Chicago, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Los Angeles-Long Beach, and San Francisco-Oakland.

Since World War II, Norway has exported an annual average of 3,000 to 3,500 metric tons of canned sardines, as well as kippers, crab meat and shrimp.

BIG BUSINESS vs. Fish Business

By Howard W. Seibert

We are frequently reminded that a big country we need big business. Yet, while our government uses one hand to encourage it, with the other it wages legal battle against such industry giants as Du Pont and the A & P Tea Company. How do we in the fish business feel about it?

The younger men in the fish business today may call some of the selling tactics currently employed unethical or "piratical" whereas the oldsters recognize and accept them as part of a "feast or famine" cycle. Both analyses fall short unless they inquire into the reasons for such action. Why, for example, is it more difficult to sell fish at a profit today than it was a year ago? Is it because there is less demand today than a year ago? And if so, why? Or is it because the supply is greater today than it was a year ago? Or is it a combination of these?

Probably the most important modernization move in the field of food distribution in this past decade has been to the super market type. But how many of us are aware of the investment required to put into operation just one of these units? It should be understood therefore that as the capital investment grows larger only the major companies can afford new units—and this is a factor tending to strengthen the competitive status of the big distributive chains. It is not the purpose of this article to say whether this is either good or bad but rather to indicate the course of this movement and the problems it poses for those who produce and must sell fishery products.

Although no figures are readily available on the subject I would estimate that whereas ten years ago the major food chains of the country accounted for possibly 50% of industry sales, today they are 70%. Consequently volume fish business is restricted to the major chains and their buyers occupy a unique position. The future of this trend should be considered by producer, middleman and distributor.

Fishery Products Prices

Wholesale average prices for edible fishery products this March were down from the previous month and March 1952. The drop was attributed to heavy inventories of frozen fish and lower meat prices.

Production of fresh fish was about normal for this time of year. The all-over edible fish and shellfish (fresh, frozen, and canned) wholesale index for March was 102.8% of the 1947-49 average—4.8% lower than in February and 6.1% below March 1952, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor reports.

Canned fishery products prices in March were 0.4% higher than in February, but 3.6% lower than March 1952. The only change from February was a 1.0% increase in canned tuna prices. Inventories of canned tuna were lower and the market stronger. Also, canned tuna was the only canned fish item priced higher than in March 1952—all other canned fish were priced lower.

Farley Named Director

Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay appointed John L. Farley of Seattle, Washington, as Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service. He succeeded Albert M. Day, who remains with the Service as Assistant Director.

Mr. Farley was born in Oxford, Ohio, and was graduated from State Teachers College, River Falls, Wisconsin, and from the University of Wisconsin at Madison. After five years of military service he handled sales and public relations work for the Pacific Gas and Electric Company in California. From 1929 to 1935 he was executive officer of the California Division of Fish and Game, and until 1940 he was in community relations work with the Crown Zellerbach Corporation in Seattle, Washington.

Mr. Farley returned to the Army in September 1940 and was commissioned as a colonel in February of 1942. He commanded regiments in Alaska and was Alaskan Department artillery officer. He left active Army service in 1945 and returned to Crown Zellerbach. He is a member of the American Fisheries Society, and past vice president International Association of Game and Fish Commissioners.

1952 FISHERY IMPORTS

The Fish and Wildlife Service has made available preliminary data on imports of certain fishery products for the year 1952, with comparisons:

Item and Country of Origin	Total Imports 1952	Total Imports 1952	1952 % Decrease or Increase
Tuna, fresh or frozen	69,003,002	62,085,253	+ 11.1
Japan	50,985,206	35,727,729	+ 42.7
Peru	12,223,228	20,237,879	— 39.6
Costa Rica	603,442	830,938	
Canal Zone	2,440,000	3,790,000	— 35.6
Ecuador	815,153	896,807	
Canada	1,064,862	68,248	+1,460.3
Norway	13,360	.....	
Mexico	23,069	2,650	
Other countries	834,682	531,002	
Tuna, canned in oil:	4,288,447	3,618,565	+ 18.5
Japan	4,204,248	2,456,747	+ 71.1
Peru	33,205	937,419	— 96.5
Portugal	14,643	98,715	— 85.2
Angola	.....	19,196	
Other countries	36,351	106,488	— 65.9
Bonito, canned:	13,811,535	10,437,318	+ 32.3
Peru	13,347,320	9,437,090	+ 41.4
Chile	440,562	980,401	— 55.1
Other countries	23,653	19,827	
Tuna, canned, not in oil:	19,022,030	9,351,758	+ 103.4
Peru	251,230	596,487	— 57.9
Japan	18,562,570	8,627,091	+ 115.2
Angola	95,998	61,507	+ 56.1
Other countries	112,232	66,673	+ 68.3

Australia Enters Tuna Industry . . .

(Continued from page 15)

Next in flavor comes the Yellow fin, which can be compared to the California product. The difficulty is to catch enough, its habits being different from the other types.

The Striped Tuna is a good canning fish, and satisfactory Australian canning packs have been made, comparable with Southern Californian products. These run off the Western Australian coast, but apparently in small groups, and with an average weight of six to eight lbs. Mature tuna of about 200 lbs., full of spawn, have been netted occasionally, but they will not take the lure.

Practically nothing is known of the spawning habits of tuna, particularly the Bluefin. There have been many reports of spawning tuna up to 300 lbs. caught near Albany, Western Australia. The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization hopes to survey to locate the grounds where these tuna may be caught by line.

With these untapped reservoirs, so close to her coasts, Australian fishing interests have much reason for optimism. The tuna is a potential dollar earner for Australia, as well as a vital new industry for the home market and the soft-currency block.*

Chilean Fisheries:

A permanent commission was created in Chile to guide and coordinate the various official and semi-official fisheries institutions in the country, and to make suggestions for increasing the production of fish, spiny lobster (crawfish), and other related products, fresh as well as preserved, and to improve and facilitate the distribution of these products. This commission was created by a decree issued by the Chilean Ministry of Commerce.

It is reported that the Chilean government plans to purchase in Norway a fishing vessel with echo-sounding equipment.

Also, a number of fishing associations are to be formed along the Chilean coast in an attempt to solve the problem caused by a meat shortage by encouraging the consumption of seafoods, according to *World Fish Trade.*

Yellowtail Study

One of the most ambitious marine studies ever undertaken in California —entailing the marking of 10,000 fish—has been started by the State Department of Fish and Game.

The study's subject is the yellowtail, one of the world's finest game fish, and its object is to find out why the famous fighter seems to be disappearing from southern California's ocean waters.

The project was made possible through the Dingell-Johnson Act, which returns to the States a portion of the Federal taxes on fishing gear. It is one of five D-J projects this year for development by the State fish and game agency.

Fish Days:

Friday is not necessarily "fish day" in the majority of the U. S. households. Neither do the seasons, including the Lenten period, greatly influence the frequency with which fish is served. These are two of the findings of a service survey on the Fish and Shellfish Preferences of Household Consumers.

Nationally, over 60 per cent said there was no particular day on which fish was served, whereas only about one-third of the households indicated that they served fish more often on Friday. New Englanders were found to be an exception to the national rule, since 53 per cent of the households consume fish particularly on Friday. However, the importance of Friday as "fish day" in New England was offset nationally by the southern states, where only about 25 per cent of the people reported that they preferred fish on that day.

It was found that about 70 per cent of the people have no seasonal preference for serving *fresh* fish, and that 82 per cent had none for serving *frozen* fish. Surprisingly, most of those who do serve more *fresh* fish in a certain season said they did so in the summer. This was particularly true in the north central states, where 22 per cent said they serve *fresh* fish more often during this season.

Of the comparatively small group who indicated particular seasons when they served more *frozen* fish, no specific season was clearly singled out over the others. Only seven per cent said they consumed more *frozen* fish in winter, while five per cent selected spring, and four per cent divided their choices between the summer and fall months.

Why People Like Frozen Fish

"Ease of preparation" is the mo liked feature of frozen fish. Th was brought out in the recently pu lished results of a national surv entitled Fish and Shellfish Prefe ences of Household Consumers, ma by the Fish and Wildlife Service. was mentioned by nearly half (42 per cent) of those asked: "What you particularly like about froz fish?"

"Taste" ranked second in impo tance, with 23 per cent saying th they particularly liked frozen fi for this reason. The "price" frozen fish surprisingly ranked f below many other features, with on 3 per cent mentioning it. "Ease storing" frozen fish in the refriger tor (cited by 12 per cent of the spondents) was third in importan "Ready availability" (liked by 6 per cent), "lack of bones" (6 p cent), and its "addition of variet to the diet (5½ per cent) were advantages of frozen fish more fi quently mentioned than its econom

Analysis of the replies by ge graphic areas of the country (nort east, north central, south and wes gave quite similar rankings to t main reasons for frozen fish bei liked. "Ease of preparation" a "taste" ranked one and two, respe tively, in all areas. "Ease of storag was third everywhere except in t south, where it dropped to fou place, below "easy availability."

Fourth ranking virtue of froz fish in both the northeast and we was considered to be the "variet which it could add to the diet. Ho ever, in the north central area peo considered the "absence of bone as being of fourth importance.

Fish Oil Dealers:

A United Kingdom trade list dealers and producers of anim fish, and vegetable oils has been sued by the commercial intelligen branch of the office of internation trade. Copies of *Oils (Animal, Fis and Vegetable), Importers, Dealer producers, Refiners, and Exporte —United Kingdom* may be pu chased by firms in the United Stat from the Office of Internation Trade, U. S. Department of Co merce, Washington 25, D. C., from the department's field offi for $1.00 per copy.

ction to Reduce ollution of Sea Water

International action to reduce the llution of sea water by oil and her waste materials is considered sirable by a number of governents which have replied to a United ations inquiry, according to a port from the UN.

Some of the governments indicated at pollution has increased in recent ears, with resulting damage to fishries, sea birds, plant life, beaches nd ports. Others said the problem ad been controlled by local and ational vigilance.

For example, Denmark stated that he oil pollution of Danish coastal aters had considerably increased uring the last 25 years because of he growing number of large oilurning vessels and tankers.

Belgium reported that, despite olice regulations and constant vigilance, stagnant deposits of oily matter had been found in docks and on waterways, and that pollution in ports constituted a fire hazard.

France pointed out that no regulations extend beyond territorial waters—that is, more than three miles from shore—and that oil discharged on the high seas may move inshore and pollute the coast. As "it would be going too far to prohibit the discharge of oil anywhere on the high seas," France suggested that an international commission might draw up certain zones in which wastes could not be discharged.

The United States said that pollution of the high seas may not be serious enough to require international action, but expressed readiness to participate in joint studies.

Good Fishing

Under the above heading Newsweek magazine reports that Russian representatives in Japan are telling fishermen there that the Soviet has no objection to their operating off the Kamchatka Peninsula, northeast of the Kurile Islands, as the Nipponese did for so many years.

While the Russians say there are no strings tied to this informal offer, it looks like bait in the Moscow program to get the Japanese to resume large scale business relations with Russia and Red China. This might help divert to northern waters some of the Japanese fishing in southern waters which now competes with American fisheries.

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Coming NEXT MONTH . . .

Continuing our policy of running interesting feature articles in every issue, our next one (June) will contain several you won't want to miss. Among them are these:

- "What About Rising Imports?" by O. R. Strackbein, chairman of the National Labor-Management Council on Foreign Trade Policy.
- "How Popular Can Tuna Become?" A discussion of its food values in comparison with prices and production.

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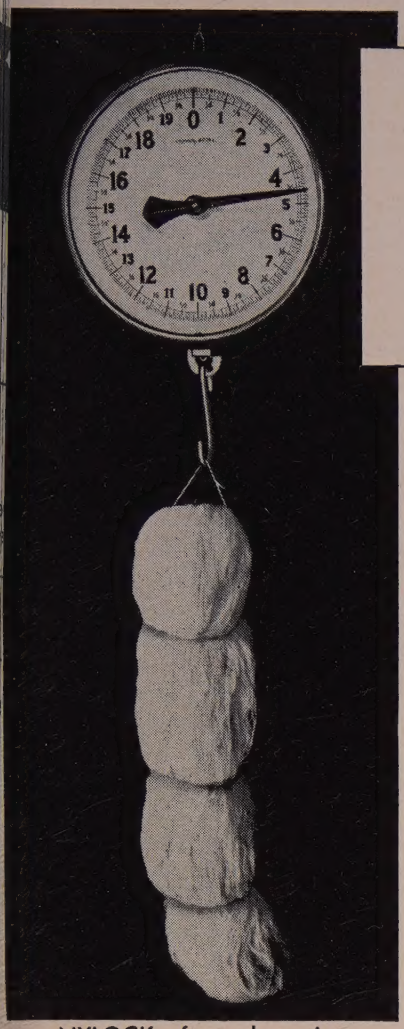

NYLOCK after submersion

THE CAMERA TELLS THE STORY...

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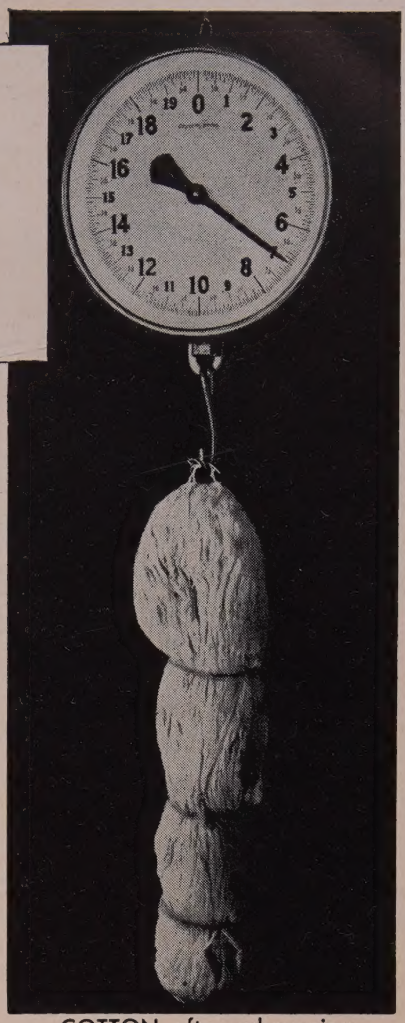

COTTON after submersion

The scales photographed above are weighing NYLOCK Nylon netting and cotton netting after both were submerged in water.

HERE'S THE RESULT!

Nylock (dry)—Weighed 3 lbs. Nylock (wet)—Weighed 4.6 lbs.
Cotton (dry)—Weighed 3 lbs. Cotton (wet)—Weighed 7 lbs.

The camera tells the story! Cotton absorbed enough water to increase its weight 133%! NYLOCK Nylon (when wet) only increased 53%! Think of the tremendous saving this means in YOUR money, time and labor!

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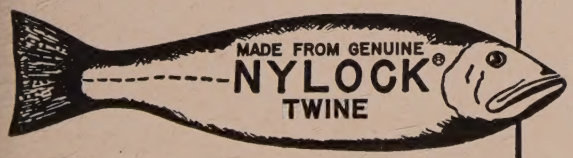
ADAMS NET & TWINE CO., 701 N. 2nd St., St. Louis, Mo.
THE FISH NET & TWINE CO., 310 Bergen Ave., Jersey City, N. J.
A. M. STARR NET CO., East Hampton, Connecticut



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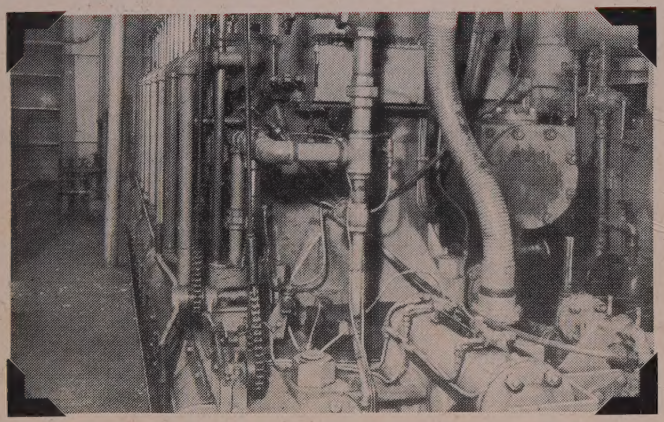
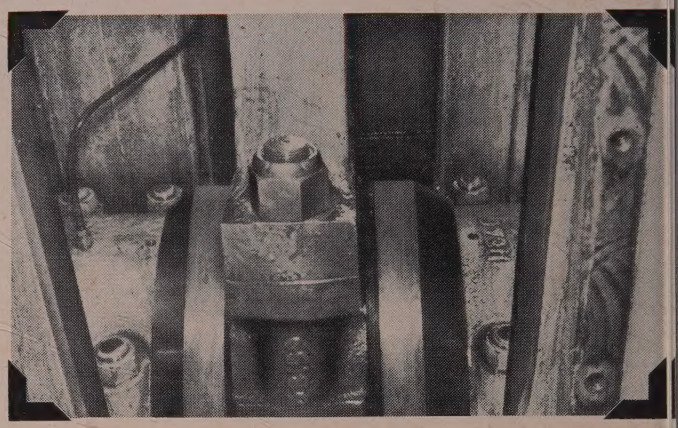
STANDARD ENGINEER'S REPORT

DATA

LUBRICANT	RPM Delo Oils
UNIT	640 H.P. dry sump diesel
SERVICE	Tuna fishing - long cruises
CONDITIONS	Constant load operation — high temperature
BOAT	M.V. May Queen San Diego, Calif.

Ring and deposit trouble stopped by engine-cleaning oil!!





WHEN RPM DELO SPECIAL LUBRICATING OIL replaced a competitive oil in the main engine of the M. V. May Queen, ring sticking was quickly eliminated. RPM DELO Special also removed heavy carbon and lacquer deposits resulting from use of the other oil, saving needless overhaul expense. Note cleanliness of crankcase in photo above, which shows its condition immediately after completing a 78-day fishing trip. This engine works under a constant load for anywhere from twelve to fifteen hours per day.

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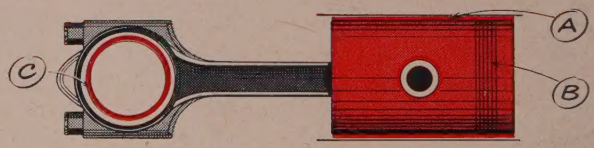

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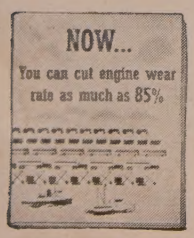

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